

President Home To-day; City Ready to Greet Him; R-34 Starts Return Overseas by Dawn To-morrow

Cash Cut in Dirigible by Sudden Gale

Ship Breaks From Moorings, but Quick Action of Navy Men Prevents Serious Injury to Craft

Storm Over Ocean Delays Departure

Return To Be Over Southern Route; 2,800 Miles Without Sight of Land

The British super-dirigible R-34 will start on her return flight across the Atlantic Ocean from Mineola to East Fortune, Scotland, at daybreak to-morrow morning should the weather conditions prove favorable.

The decision to delay the departure of the giant ship twenty-four hours after her scheduled time was reached late last night by Brigadier General E. M. Maitland and Major G. H. Scott, commander of the airship. It was made as a result of the unfavorable weather conditions reported from mid-Atlantic. It was also announced that the delay in departure would enable the mechanics to thoroughly overhaul the airship's engines and at the same time temporarily patch up the rent in the envelope caused earlier in the day by a sudden gust of wind.

Weather Forecast Unfavorable
The decision was made immediately after the following weather report was received at Roosevelt Field from the Weather Bureau in Washington:

"Moderate north-easterly and north-easterly winds. Fair weather next forty-eight hours. Conditions not favorable for return flight within next forty-eight hours, as weather will remain threatening over the sea and head winds will probably be encountered as far east as longitude 55."

In announcing the delay, Brigadier General Maitland said:

"The R-34 will probably leave the field about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, if possible, but it may be later. We have not been able thoroughly to examine and overhaul the engines, which are very sensitive. We have been working on them ever since we arrived here, but owing to the severe strain they underwent on the trip over we feel that a very thorough overhaul is necessary before we start."

A sudden gust of wind which swept across Roosevelt Field just before noon yesterday came near wrecking the mammoth airship. The terrific heat of the sun blazing down upon the metal envelope had caused the hydrogen within the hull to expand to such an extent that the ship was tugging violently against her mooring ropes.

Ship Torn From Mooring

It was before this effect could be counteracted that the gust struck the ship, and sent it bodily upward 300 feet, tearing it completely out of the grasp of several hundred men who were adding their combined strength to the mooring ropes in an effort to keep the ship down.

The sudden lift caused the drag rope to tear a five foot rent in the forward part of the metal envelope at the place where the drag rope was attached. After a few minutes' frantic work on the part of the landing crew the great ship was finally brought down again and firmly secured. As a result of this accident the work of pumping hydrogen gas and gasoline into the ship was postponed until the last few hours before her departure.

"The rent is not serious," said Brigadier General Maitland, "but it is in one of the mooring attachments which will be needed when we land in Scotland. It is for that reason we are anxious to patch it up before we start from here. The accident has not caused us to postpone our start, however, as the repairs have been practically finished now."

Wilson Daughters Visitors

It was shortly after the accident that President Wilson's two daughters, Mrs. William G. McArdoo and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, had the honor of being the first American women to go through the ship on a tour of inspection.

They were escorted on to the field by Colonel Archie Miller, chief of all naval activities on Long Island, who was accompanied by his wife. The women were met at the airship by Brigadier General Maitland and Major Scott.

They remained on board the airship for half an hour, during which time

Facts About Homeward Flight of Dirigible

THE R-34, returning home, will follow the southern steamship route across the Atlantic. This will mean that she will be out of sight of land for about twice the distance that she was in coming to America. It is expected western winds will increase her speed and reduce the flying time.

A comparison of the westward with the eastward flight over open sea, as estimated by British officials, is:

Distance from Mineola to Fastnet, Ireland, 2,849 sea miles, compared with 1,400 miles from Ireland to Newfoundland.

Probable average speed going home, 40 knots an hour, compared with 29½ knots coming.

Time for return about 70 hours, compared with 108 hours and 12 minutes.

Gasoline consumed in returning, 3,800 gallons, compared with 4,850 gallons.

Lubricating oil for homeward trip, 1,800 pounds, as compared with 2,070 pounds.

Nixon Orders Two-Cent Fee For Transfers

Change to Affect 99 of 113 Points on Surface Lines Here; To Take Effect Not Later Than Next Monday

Two cents will be charged for transfers at ninety-nine of the 113 transfer points in Manhattan within a week. An order to this effect will be issued by Lewis Nixon, public service commissioner, in the next day or two and will affect most of the so-called "green car" surface lines.

This was announced at the office of the Public Service Commission last night at the close of the hearing on the application of Job E. Hedges, receiver for the New York Street Railways Company, to charge 3 cents for the transfers.

The application was fought by the city authorities, who made no attempt, however, to put in testimony contradicting witnesses put on the stand by the railroad company to show that it is operating at a loss.

Both sides are to agree on the form of order to be issued by the Commissioner.

It probably will become effective not later than Monday, and will be effective for a year.

To Increase Revenue \$748,000

Witnesses for the railroad company testified that at 2 cents the revenue from the transfers would net a little more than \$748,000, or just about enough to pay the rentals on the leased lines.

It was further testified that a higher fare would have to be charged to enable the company to meet interest on bonded indebtedness and create an amortization fund for outstanding mortgages.

A similar application to charge for transfers has been made by the receiver for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and is now pending before Commissioner Nixon.

When the case was closed last night Commissioner Nixon, who had been hearing testimony from early in the forenoon, said:

"In the interests of the travelling public immediate action is, in my judgment, imperative. Disintegration would result if the lines were allowed to go on as they are, and the citizens, but might be forced to a comprehensive readjustment of the entire transit situation and would certainly lead to heavier burdens upon the people and serious deterioration of the railway plants."

City May Reopen Matter

"The receiver who makes this application is an arm of the Federal court. He has appeared before this commission stating in substance that if some immediate relief be not granted he will under his control. Such a course, if possible, should be avoided. Having in mind the interests of the city and its taxpayers, the commission has resolved to grant the receiver temporarily a measure of the relief which he seeks. It has determined to empower him to charge 2 cents for transfers at points where he is legally entitled to charge for them. This relief, as stated, is temporary. The order will continue in force for one year. That will enable the city in the meantime to make the necessary appraisals. If at the end of six months the city is not satisfied with the appraisal of the receiver it is authorized to apply to have this proceeding reopened."

"The hearing, therefore, is adjourned to July 7, 1920. This order is made upon condition that the lines of this company are not disintegrated. If they are, by order of Judge Mayer, the commission will make such further orders as the situation demands."

"Council for the respective parties will agree upon the form of the order."

Ignores Hyland's Attack
Commissioner Nixon took no notice of the attack made upon certain named public officials earlier in the day by Mayor Hyland, who said that he would oppose all who were in favor of abolishing free transfers.

To-day Judge Mayer, in the Federal Court, will decide on the application of the owners of the Eighth and Ninth avenue surface roads to have their

Italians and French Clash; Six Killed

Fiume Street Fighting Breaks Out Anew as Occupation Troops Fire on Grenadier Guards

Riots Are Caused by Abuse of Children

Cheers for Jugo-Slavs and "Death to Italy" Bring Swift Attack

ROME, July 7 (By The Associated Press).—New clashes between the French and Italians at Fiume are reported in advices from that city. The casualties so far reported number six killed and twenty wounded.

According to dispatches to the "Giornale d'Italia," two French soldiers are alleged to have maltreated Italian children. French soldiers are reported to have insulted Italian grenadiers, who remonstrated. The French fired on the grenadiers and then fled to their barracks, from which they fired into the crowds that gathered.

In a café where many French congregated and a Jugo-Slav beer garden, one Italian officer, two French soldiers and several civilians have been wounded.

General Graziosi, into whose hands the National Council of Fiume placed the control of the city, has arrived and temporarily reestablished order. There are repeated cries by the crowds of "Down with France! Away with the French!"

General Savi, commander of the French troops at Fiume, says in an interview with the "Giornale d'Italia" that the action of some of his soldiers, who recently offended Italians in that city by cheering for Jugo-Slavs, was "most deplorable." He points out, however, that it would be a "mistake to generalize and make the fault of a few that of the whole French contingent."

General Savi says he did his best to be neutral in the question of Fiume, especially as he has in his command some Serbian troops, but he adds that he understands the position of the Italians, and that "if he were in their place he would have acted likewise." Expressing his regret for the incident, he says: "I am sorry there should be any feeling between two peoples who have fraternized at the front against the common enemy. Italy ought to be compensated for her sacrifices, and when Fiume is assigned to Italy I shall be the first to rejoice from the bottom of my heart."

The newspapers in Rome stated last week that French soldiers belonging to the inter-Allied forces of occupation had marched through the streets of Fiume shouting "Vive Tito Slavici Fiume!" and "Death to Italy!" Serious consequences were averted, it was said, only by the intervention of Italian carabinieri.

According to later accounts, the trouble in Fiume started when a French soldier tore a fessette of Italian colors from the dress of a girl on foot for the incident. The Italian element of the population was inflamed to an angry demonstration against the French, who were compelled to keep out of sight until the trouble subsided.

Italian Pact With Germany Feared

Considerable fear exists in England, according to Henry Rood, director of the Italian Bureau of Information, 501 Fifth Avenue, that Italy, "politically isolated" as a result of her exclusion from the Anglo-French-American alliance, may be forced into a rapprochement with Germany and Austria.

"This fear is being expressed openly in England, according to reports received by us," said Mr. Rood yesterday. "The London 'Morning Post' of July 6 deplores the fact that Italy was not taken into the alliance and says her isolation constitutes a great danger for her as well as to the Allies. It deplores the current feeling that if this isolation is carried through it will mean a new understanding between Italy and her former enemies. The 'Morning Post' emphasizes the fact that the Italian delegates in Paris are 'not treated as they should have been.'"

"There is no doubt the Italian people are hurt to the quick by the action of the Allies, but there is no possibility of Italy allying herself with the Central Powers unless she is forced to do so to preserve her economic existence. It is an axiom in statesmanship that no country can exist unless it is supplied with food, clothing, fuel and medical supplies; she needs also some guarantee of her safety in the future. Already German agents are in Italy offering to supply her economic needs—needs which Italy is looking to America to supply. And there is small doubt that if Italy is isolated from continental Europe a rejuvenated Austria and a reorganized Germany will now be offering to supply Italy's political need—an alliance for her protection."

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French Pact May Precede Peace Treaty

President Hopes to Have Senate Ratify Alliance Before Taking Up Conventions With Germany

Lansing Will Be Closely Questioned

Reported Differences Between Wilson and Other Envoys To Be Probed

Treaty Ratification Approved in Berlin

BERLIN, July 7.—The Federal committee has approved ratification of the peace treaty.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch received Saturday in London, via Copenhagen, said that action on the treaty in the German Assembly was expected Monday and that Hermann Mueller, the new Foreign Minister, would outline the future national policy of Germany at the same time.

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 7.—President Wilson hopes to push the defensive alliance treaty with France through the Senate before the peace treaty with Germany is developed here to-day.

Administration Leader Hitchcock announced, to the surprise of his colleagues, that the Foreign Relations Committee probably would take up the French treaty in advance of the peace treaty. Meanwhile, he said, the peace treaty would have been ratified by the Germans and possibly by England and France.

Some Senators on hearing this declared the reason was obviously that France would have nothing to do with the league of nations unless she were assured of the "more substantial" protection of the treaty with Great Britain and the United States.

Some of the other important developments on the peace treaty situation were:

Senators were told that Secretary of State Lansing is returning to this country especially to appear before the committee to answer questions as to what influenced the peace conference in arriving at the various settlements.

To Probe Differences
It became manifest that the committee will go deeply into reported differences at Versailles between the President and other members of the American mission.

Several Senators said they had information that on the Shantung question President Wilson agreed to the settlement over the written protest of Secretary Lansing, General Bliss and Henry White. This is one of the questions on which the Senators expect to grill Mr. Lansing and other witnesses.

The President will address the Senate at 12:15 on Thursday, it was announced at the White House. He will discuss the peace treaty and the league of nations.

The President will invite the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to the White House, shortly after the submission of the treaty to the Senate, to discuss the terms of the treaty with them. This will obviate the reason for the President's appearance before the committee, and it is not now expected the President will be asked to appear.

Not To Rush Treaty

While the treaty could be rushed to Washington probably, after the landing of the President in New York, in time to be ratified before adjournment, Administration Leader Hitchcock does not expect this, nor does he expect the treaty on Thursday. Mr. Hitchcock expects the treaty to be given to the Senate after it has been ratified by Germany, and possibly after its ratification by England and France. This will give time for vigorous pressing of the French alliance, it was pointed out.

Senator Knox reiterated to-day his determination to have a vote in the Senate on separating the league covenant from the treaty of peace, so as to give more time for consideration of the league of nations.

Senator Borah said that despite the comments of Senator Lodge and Chairman May of the Republican National Committee, the league is rapidly becoming a partisan issue.

Hearings To Be Delayed

The statement of Senator Hitchcock that the French treaty would be considered ahead of the German treaty was the big surprise of the day, especially after it has been ratified by Germany, and possibly after its ratification by England and France.

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No European Trip Is Quite Complete 'Till You've Been Through the Ordeal at the Customs House



Law Defied by Defence Board, Says Graham

Representative Charges Council Formed "Secret Government" and Committed All Blunders Early

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Charging that the Council of National Defence, operating in defiance of the law, was the secret and bungling government of the United States in the first part of the war, Chairman Graham to-day made a report to the War Department expenditures committee on the operations of the council as disclosed by its minutes.

To be exact, it was not the council itself, but its advisory committee, that was the "secret government," it is asserted. The advisory committee, according to Mr. Graham, instead of advising the council proper, composed of six Cabinet members, reversed the situation and became the executive body itself, "in absolute defiance of law."

President Wilson is charged with responsibility for this violation by ignoring and reversing the intent of Congress. The six Cabinet members of the Council of National Defence were Secretaries Newton D. Baker, Josephus Daniels, Franklin K. Lane, Davis F. Houston, William B. Wilson and William C. Redfield.

Minutes Are Quoted

Mr. Graham read to the committee long excerpts from the minutes in order to sustain his conclusions. In order to establish the authenticity of the copy of the minutes used and to supply breaks in the narrative of the "secret government," as disclosed by the minutes, Grosvenor B. Clarkson, director of the council, will be recalled for further examination.

In his report and in a commentary on it Mr. Graham said:

"An examination of these minutes discloses the fact that a commission of seven men chosen by the President seems to have devised the entire system of purchasing war supplies, planned a press censorship, designed a system of food control and selected Herbert Hoover as its director, determined on a daylight saving scheme and, in a word, designed practically every war measure which the Congress subsequently enacted; and that it did all this behind closed doors, weeks, and even months, before the Congress of

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Argentina First Nation To Ratify the League

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Entrance of Argentina into the league of nations without reservations has been approved by the Argentine Senate, the State Department was informed to-day in dispatches quoting Buenos Ayres newspapers of Saturday. The approval was by a unanimous vote.

The action of the Argentine Senate, according to information at the State Department, made that republic the first nation to assent through its treaty ratifying body to the league of nations covenant.

U.S. Ambassador Ordered to Omsk

Date of Recognition of Kolchak To Be Based on Report by Morris

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Under instructions to make a complete report on conditions in Omsk, Roland S. Morris, United States Ambassador to Japan, was expected by the State Department to sail to-day from Tokyo on an extensive tour of Siberia. He will be met at Vladivostok by Major General William S. Graves, commander of the American forces in Siberia, who will accompany him to Omsk. The Ambassador may visit the anti-Bolshevik fronts in European Russia after visiting Omsk.

Upon the recommendations of Mr. Morris will depend the time of the actual recognition of the Kolchak government at Omsk as the government of all non-Bolshevik Russia. Mr. Morris' previous reports on the Siberian situation are said to have influenced Allied and associated statesmen in Paris in giving quasi-recognition to the Omsk government.

Admiral Kolchak, it was said to-day by officials here, has met practically every request of the Paris conference relating to the establishment of a constitutional government in what is left of the former Russian Empire, and the various Foreign Offices were said to be satisfied that a constituent assembly election would be called as soon as the internal affairs of Russia permit. The military operations of the Kolchak armies are progressing satisfactorily, it was said.

Sinn Fein Organizations Proclaimed Unlawful

DUBLIN, July 7 (By The Associated Press).—A proclamation has been issued from Dublin Castle declaring all Sinn Fein organizations and Irish volunteers in the County of Tipperary unlawful associations.

This announcement is made in a memorandum by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, enumerating a series of crimes and offences in the last year.

Wilson Ends Work on His Peace Message

Completes 5,000-Word Address to Congress Dealing With Treaty Only in a General Manner

ABOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, July 7 (By Wireless to The Associated Press).—The President's message, to be delivered to Congress on Thursday, is completed. The message will take about twenty minutes to read and contains about 5,000 words devoted to the peace treaty and protocols and the work of the peace conference.

It is understood these peace conference subjects are dealt with on broad general lines without taking up the large questions of the treaty in detail, as this probably will come later when the foreign relations committees of Congress examine the details. The President also will have an opportunity to go over these matters with members of the committees.

In his examination of the terms he will have the cooperation of a number of specialists, now returning with the Presidential party, who have dealt with the detailed branches, such as those concerning reparations, territorial readjustment and economic questions.

The weather continues hot and humid. The sea is smooth and the sky cloudy. The President will talk this afternoon over the wireless telephone with officials at Washington, establishing the first such communication with the capital.

The wireless telephone has been working during the night and this morning with the naval radio station at New Brunswick, N. J. Despite unfavorable static conditions the voices of those ashore were heard distinctly here and conversations were carried on successfully. By means of a mechanical relay at New Brunswick connection will be established between the President's study on board ship and the White House at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Climatic conditions prevented the carrying out to-day of plans for establishment of wireless telephone communication between the Capitol and the George Washington.

Henry Watterson Decorated By Albert of Belgium

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—King Albert, of Belgium, has conferred the dignity of officer in the Order of the Crown upon Henry Watterson, the journalist, in appreciation of the devotion the Louisville man has shown to the cause of Belgium, according to a message received by Mr. Watterson from the Belgian Legation in Washington.

New York To Be His Host For 2 Hours

Big Transport Will Land Him in Hoboken at 1 o'clock, Where Jerseyites Plan Welcome

Will Cross River On Ferryboat

Procession Will Proceed to Carnegie Hall, Where He Will Make Address

The President comes home to-day. The transport George Washington is scheduled to dock at Hoboken at 1 o'clock, and from 2 o'clock until 4 o'clock Mr. Wilson will be in New York receiving greetings along Fifth Avenue and in Carnegie Hall from the people he has represented at the peace conference overseas for seven months.

The President's first thrill should be the sight and sound of the gray, flat hulk of the fighting ship Pennsylvania booming a welcome salute of twenty-one guns. Possibly, too, there may be an opportunity for a megaphoned greeting from a silk hatted group on the deck of the Pennsylvania that will include Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and a number of Senators and Representatives.

Bands to Blare Greeting

Then the big transport that was the pride of the North German Lloyd at the outbreak of the war will be surrounded by a swarm of small harbor craft that will reveal the emotions of their passengers in gay flags and bunting, shrill whistles, deep voiced sirens and bands blaring all sorts of tunes from "Home, Sweet Home" to "How're You Going to Keep 'Em Down on the Farm After They've Seen Par-ee."

The Pennsylvania will lead the way past the Statue of Liberty and on up the North River to Hoboken, where the George Washington will dock. President Wilson will be met there by Patrick R. Griffen, Mayor of Hoboken, and a committee of New Jersey citizens.

Radio messages have informed Mr. Wilson of the programme outlined by the New Jersey folk and he has agreed to ride in an automobile procession, starting at 1 o'clock and covering the following route: From the entrance of Pier 4, Hoboken, north in River Street to Fourth Street; past Hudson Square Park in Fourth Street to Hudson Street; thence one block west in Hudson Street to Washington Street; thence south four blocks in Washington Street to the City Hall; thence east in Newark Street to the Lackawanna Ferry.

Mayors to Greet Wilson

During his stay in New Jersey—his own state—the President will be guarded by 600 policemen from Jersey City and 300 Hoboken police. In addition there will be mounted squads, motorcycle squads and a horde of plain clothes men, secret service agents and military police.

Mayor Griffen has invited Mayor Hague of Jersey City and the mayors of other Hudson County municipalities to participate in the welcoming ceremonies at Hoboken. As the President comes ashore guns will be fired and balloons released, each of these carrying an American flag.

Ten thousand school children will sing patriotic songs as the President passes their station in Hudson Park. Leaving New Jersey on the Lackawanna ferry President Wilson will cross the Hudson River to Manhattan, landing at Twenty-third Street, where he will be greeted by Governor Smith, Mayor Hyland, and all the generals, admirals and other distinguished citizens who have tickets and can get past the rigid police lines that will be maintained there by Inspector John O'Brien.

Will Speak at Carnegie Hall

From the ferry house the Presidential party, including many of those who have been overseas with him, his official family (the part that stayed in America) and the Citizens' Committee of Welcome, headed by Mayor Hyland, and including some 300 citizens, will proceed to Carnegie Hall where President Wilson is to make a brief address.

A regiment of soldiers, sailors and marines commanded by Colonel John C. F. Tiltson, commander of the 22d Infantry, stationed at Governor's Island, will act as escort on the way to Carnegie Hall.

The route from the ferry house to Carnegie Hall follows:

East in Twenty-third Street to Fifth Avenue; north in Fifth Avenue. Just north of Twenty-ninth Street Fifth Avenue has been torn up by the War